



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/552,410

10/07/2005

Takehito Nakayama

1217-052834

2397

28289 7590 12/03/2008
THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C.
700 KOPPERS BUILDING
436 SEVENTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15219

EXAMINER

MCCLELLAND, KIMBERLY KEIL

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1791

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

12/03/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/552,410	Applicant(s) NAKAYAMA, TAKEHITO	
	Examiner KIMBERLY K. MCCLELLAND	Art Unit 1791	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-11, 13 and 22-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-7, 12, 14-21, and 27 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-11, 13 and 22-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 September 2008 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The amendment filed 09/19/08 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: the phrases “moved by a mechanism 220 (shown in Fig. 8)” and “moved by a mechanism 240 (shown in Fig. 8)” are new matter that do not have support in the specification as filed. There is no disclosure anywhere in the specification or drawings for such a feature.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on 09/19/08. These drawings are not acceptable. As discussed above, the drawings introduce new matter into the current application.

3. The drawings are objected to because they introduce new matter into the current specification. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. No new matter should be entered. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the

Art Unit: 1791

remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 8-11, 13 and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. There does not appear to be support in the application as originally filed for "a mechanism for moving the fixing roll across the frame member" or "a mechanism for moving the sticking roll within the perimeter of said frame member". Applicant's amendments to the drawings and specification to provide support for this amendment have introduced new matter into the

specification. The proscription against the introduction of new matter in a patent application (35 U.S.C. 132 and 251) serves to prevent an applicant from adding information that goes beyond the subject matter originally filed. See *In re Rasmussen*, 650 F.2d 1212, 1214, 211 USPQ 323, 326 (CCPA 1981). See MPEP § 2163.06 through § 2163.07 for a more detailed discussion of the written description requirement and its relationship to new matter. Dependent claims 9-11, 13, and 22-26 are rejected due to their dependency on independent claim 8.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 8-10, 13, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,328,546 to Brady et al. in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0133762 to Yamamoto et al., and U.S. Patent No. 6,715,524 to Chen et al.

8. With respect to claim 8, Brady et al. discloses a photo resist film application mechanism, including a mounting table (74) having an adherend-mounting surface on which the adherend (72) is mounted; a movable fixing roll (46) for attaching and fixing a long support film to the member, the support film (40) having a sticky and removable surface to which the pre-cut protective tape is attached; the apparatus being

Art Unit: 1791

constructed such that: the support film (40) is arranged above the mounting table (74) so that the pre-cut protective tape is included in the frame member; a mechanism for moving (48) the fixing roll (46) to press the support film against the mounting table to fix the support film to the member; and the support film (40) is released from the pre-cut protective tape (column 5, lines 3-44; See Figure 5). However, Brady et al. does not specifically disclose a frame member surrounding the adherend-mounting surface of the mounting table, the fixing roll having a width greater than the interior width of said frame member such that said fixing roll does not fit within the interior perimeter of said frame member, a movable sticking roll for sticking the pre-cut protective pre-cut protective tape to the adherend with a mechanism for moving the sticking roll to press the support film and the pre-cut protective tape carried by the frame member to stick the pre-cut protective tape to the adherend, the sticking roll having a width less than the interior width of said frame member such that said sticking roll fits within the interior perimeter of said frame member.

9. Yamamoto et al. discloses a wafer transport apparatus, including a frame member (f) surrounding the adherend-mounting surface of the mounting table, the frame member having an interior length and an interior width defining an interior perimeter surrounding the adherend (See Figures 1, 7-9, and 14-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the frame member of Yamamoto et al. with the mounting table disclosed by Brady et al. The motivation would have been to effectively hold and contain the adherend during the laminating and fixing process. Yamamoto et al. also discloses the

fixing roll (22) movable across the frame member having a width greater than the interior width of said frame member (f) such that said fixing roll does not fit within the interior perimeter of said frame member moved across the frame member (See Figures 7-9) and a movable sticking roll (28) movable within the interior perimeter of the frame member for sticking the pre-cut protective pre-cut protective tape to the adherend, the sticking roll having a width less than the interior width of said frame member such that said sticking roll fits within the interior perimeter of said frame member (See Figures 14-15). While not explicitly stated in the description, it is inherent the roller (22) of Yamamoto et al. is wider than frame (f) in order to press the adhesive film onto the entire perimeter of the frame. While not explicitly stated in the description, it is inherent the roller (28) of Yamamoto et al. is narrower than frame (f) in order to press the adhesive film onto the wafer recessed within the inner perimeter of the frame (f; See Figures 14-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the dimensions of the fixing and sticking rollers as required by Yamamoto in the apparatus of Brady et al. The motivation would have been to effectively transport thin wafers while preventing warping (see paragraph 0002).

10. Chen et al. discloses a film removing system, including it is known in the prior art to use a sticking roll (24) for sticking the pre-cut protective tape (3/4) to the adherend (36) and a mechanism for moving the sticking roll (24) to press the support film (1) and the pre-cut protective tape (3/4) to stick the pre-cut protective tape (3/4) to the adherend (36), and further movement of the sticking roll (24) and upon further movement of the sticking roll (24), the support film is released from the protective tape (3/4; See Figure

1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the sticking roll taught by Chen et al. with the fixing roll of Brady et al. The motivation would have been to provide sufficient and even pressure during the lamination step.

11. The phrases, “whereby the frame member relieves tension on said support film and the pre-cut protective tape” and “whereby the pre-cut protective tape is stuck to the adherend with reduced residual stress” are considered method steps, and are not found to be positive recitations of any structural elements of the currently claimed apparatus. The examiner would like to note that while features of an apparatus may be recited either structurally or functionally, claims directed to an apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. In *re* Schreiber, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477-78, 44 USPQ2d 1429, 1431-32 (Fed. Cir. 1997); “[A]pparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does.” *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1464, 1469, 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (emphasis in original). A claim containing a “recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus” if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987). See MPEP § 2114. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the claimed use then it meets the claim. *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235, 238 (CCPA 1967); *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 459 (CCPA 1963). Also, a “whereby” statement does not define the structure of an apparatus. *In re*

Mason, 114 USPQ 127. Consequently, the apparatus of the above combination meets applicant's currently claimed invention.

12. As to claim 9, Brady et al. discloses a wind-up roll (42) for the support film (40) aid wind-up roll defining a wind-up direction as a direction the support film moves after the pre-cut protective tape is stuck to the adherend; and a fixed end (41) of the support film located at a feed-out roll; the apparatus being constructed such that: when the fixing roll (46) is moved toward the member while pressing the support film (40) moves between the wind-up roll (42) and the fixed end (41), the pre-cut protective tape attached to the support film (40) between the wind-up roll (42) and the fixing roll (42) in a direction opposite to the wind-up direction such that the pre-cut protective tape is positioned in the frame of the member (See Figure 5); and the support film (40) is wound on the wind-up roll (42). However, Brady et al. does not specifically disclose a frame member or the fixing roll is presses the support film to fix the support film to the frame member; the sticking roll is presses the support film in the frame of the frame member to stick the pre-cut protective tape to the adherend; and the fixing roll moves away from the frame member.

13. Yamamoto et al. discloses a wafer transport apparatus, including a frame member (f) surrounding the adherend-mounting surface of the mounting table (See Figures 1, 7-9, and 14-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the frame member of Yamamoto et al. with the mounting table disclosed by Brady et al. The motivation would have been to effectively hold and contain the adherend during the laminating and fixing process.

14. Chen et al. discloses a film removing system, including the fixing roll (24) is presses the support film (1) to fix the support film to the member; the sticking roll (24) is presses the support film in the member to stick the pre-cut protective tape (3/4) to the adherend (36); and the fixing roll (24) is moved away from the member (12; See Figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the sticking roll taught by Chen et al. with the fixing roll of Brady et al. The motivation would have been to provide sufficient and even pressure during the lamination step.

15. The phrase, “the fixing roll moves away from the frame member and simultaneously the support film is released from the pre-cut protective tape” is considered a method step, and is not found to be a positive recitation of any structural elements of the currently claimed apparatus. The examiner would like to note that while features of an apparatus may be recited either structurally or functionally, claims directed to an apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. In re Schreiber, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477-78, 44 USPQ2d 1429, 1431-32 (Fed. Cir. 1997); “[A]pparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does.” Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc., 909 F.2d 1464, 1469, 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (emphasis in original). A claim containing a “recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus” if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. Ex parte Masham, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987). See MPEP § 2114.

Art Unit: 1791

16. As to claim 10, Brady et al. discloses clamping the support film across a width, the apparatus being constructed such that: the support film (40) is clamped at longer edge portions thereof with the clamping member (84) and the pre-cut protective tape is arranged such that the pre-cut protective tape is positioned in the member (86; column 6, lines 3-10; See Figure 6). However, Brady et al. does not specifically disclose a frame member or the sticking roll is caused to press the support film in the frame of the frame member to stick the pre-cut protective tape to the adherend.

17. Yamamoto et al. discloses a wafer transport apparatus, including a frame member (f) surrounding the adherend-mounting surface of the mounting table (See Figures 1, 7-9, and 14-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the frame member of Yamamoto et al. with the mounting table disclosed by Brady et al. The motivation would have been to effectively hold and contain the adherend during the laminating and fixing process.

18. Chen et al. discloses a film removing system, including the sticking roll (24) is caused to press the support film (1) to stick the pre-cut protective tape (3/4) to the adherend (36; See Figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the sticking roll taught by Chen et al. with the fixing roll of Brady et al. The motivation would have been to provide sufficient and even pressure during the lamination step.

19. The phrase, "whereby, when the fixing roll presses the support film to fix the support film to the frame member, and the sticking roll presses the support film fixed to the frame member to stick the pre-cut protective tape to the adherend, the support film

Art Unit: 1791

is released from the pre-cut protective tape by relative movement of the clamping member.” is considered a method step, and is not found to be a positive recitation of any structural elements of the currently claimed apparatus. The examiner would like to note that while features of an apparatus may be recited either structurally or functionally, claims directed to an apparatus must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. *In re Schreiber*, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477-78, 44 USPQ2d 1429, 1431-32 (Fed. Cir. 1997); “[A]pparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does.” *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1464, 1469, 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (emphasis in original). A claim containing a “recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus” if the prior art apparatus teaches all the structural limitations of the claim. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1987). See MPEP § 2114. Also, a “whereby” statement does not define the structure of an apparatus. *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127.

20. As to claims 13 and 24-25, expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof during an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim. *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969). However, Brady discloses a semiconductor wafer (72).

21. Claims 11, 22-23, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,328,546 to Brady et al. in view U.S. Patent

Application Publication No. 2003/0133762 to Yamamoto et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,715,524 to Chen et al. as applied to claims 8-10, 13, and 24-25 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,080,263 to Saito et al.

22. With respect to claims 11 and 22-23, Brady et al. discloses a photo resist film application mechanism, including accurately positioning the film over the semiconductor wafer by controlling the transport web (column 2, lines 34-56). However, Brady et al. does not specifically disclose aligning means for relatively moving the frame member to which the support film is attached and the mounting table on which the adherend is mounted to permit alignment of the pre-cut protective tape in the frame of the frame member with the adherend.

23. Saito et al. discloses an apparatus for applying protective film to a semiconductor wafer, including aligning means for relatively moving the frame member to which the support film is attached and the mounting table on which the adherend is mounted to permit alignment of the pre-cut protective tape in the frame of the frame member with the adherend (See Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the arts at the time the invention was made to combine the aligning means taught by Saito et al. with the mounting table disclosed by Brady et al. The motivation would have been to accurately place the protective film during the lamination steps and ensure effective coverage of the wafer.

24. As to claim 26, expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof during an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus

claim. Ex parte Thibault, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969). However, Brady discloses a semiconductor wafer (72) and a protective pre-cut protective tape (16).

Response to Arguments

25. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 8-11, 13, and 22-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The newly amended claim language necessitated the new grounds of rejection. Applicant's remaining pertinent arguments are addressed below:

26. As discussed above, the amendments to the drawings, specification, and claims introduce new matter into the current application. The specification as originally filed does not support the claimed moving mechanisms. As such, the amendments to the drawings and specification are objected.

27. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

28. Applicant's remaining arguments are based on the dependency of claims 9-11, 13, and 22-26 on independent claim 8. These arguments are not persuasive for the reasons stated above.

Conclusion

29. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KIMBERLY K. MCCLELLAND whose telephone number is (571)272-2372. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon-Thr.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Philip C. Tucker can be reached on (571)272-1095. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1791

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/K. K. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 1791

KKM

/Philip C Tucker/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1791